

CS 208

Friday, 14 April 2023

(Whceee!)

Addition in binary

$$\begin{array}{r} 10110 \\ + 11011 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$11001$$

Addition works ^{same} w/ plain
binary + 2's comp.

Stuff we're confused about

char * vs. char []

little-endian vs. big-endian

binary ↔ hexadecimal ↔ decimal }
}

UTF-16 LE/BE

printf

sizeof

char * vs. char []

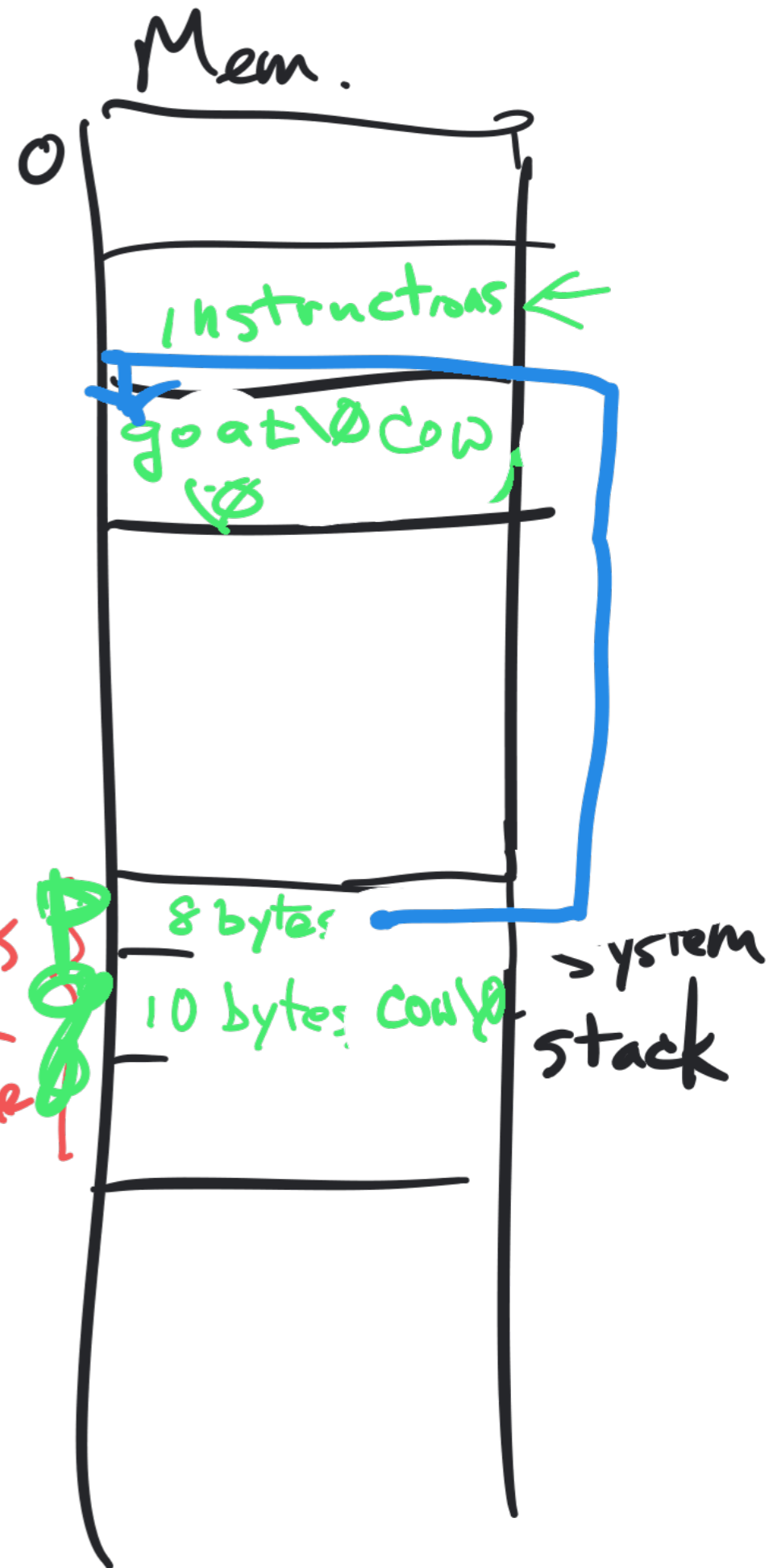
```
int main() {  
    char *p;  
    char g[10];
```

```
    p = "goat";
```

Syntax error

```
    g = "cow";  
    strcpy(g, "cow");
```

main's stack frame



```
char *p = "goat";  
char g[10] = "cow";
```

```
strlen(p); //OK  
strlen(g); //OK
```

↑ what gets passed
to strlen is the
address of the first
byte of the g
array.

sizeof(↑)
type or var

int j;
sizeof(int) ← 4
sizeof(j) ←

int a[10];
sizeof(a)

```
char *p = "goat";
```

```
printf("%p\n", p);
```

~~0x~~

some address in hex

```
printf("%s\n", p);
```

goat